United Nations A/HRC/30/12

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 July 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United States of America

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

GE.15-11926(E)

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-second session from 4 to 15 May 2015. The review of the United States of America was held at the 11th meeting, on 11 May 2015. The delegation of the United States was headed by the United States Ambassador to the Human Rights Council, Keith Harper, and the Acting Legal Adviser, Department of State, Mary McLeod. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 May 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on the United States.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United States: Botswana, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United States:

(a) A national report (A/HRC/WG.6/22/USA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (A/HRC/WG.6/22/USA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR (A/HRC/WG.6/22/USA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Azerbaijan, Belgium, China, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the United States through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the Working Group.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The co-head of the United States delegation, Keith Harper, noted the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism and expressed pride in the record of the United States and its acknowledgement of its imperfections. He welcomed civil society's presence and engagement.

6. He highlighted the announcement of support of the United States for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as further explained in its statement of support and its enactment of laws to empower tribal governments to provide for public safety and to protect Native American women against domestic violence and sexual assault.

7. The other co-head of the United States delegation, Mary McLeod, noted that the United States had carefully considered the recommendations accepted from fellow States Members of the United Nations during its first universal periodic review and had taken many steps to implement them.

8. Ms. McLeod provided an outline of the democratic system in the United States, which allows for scrutiny, advocacy and debate to fuel progress and reform. She outlined federal efforts to end violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals, to prosecute crimes motivated by bias, to prohibit discrimination in

federal employment and the military and to support efforts to ban the use of conversion therapy for minors. Progress had also been made at the state level.

9. She noted that, although there were many successes to report, there remained much work to be done, including in the light of the public release of the executive summary of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence report on the former Central Intelligence Agency detention and interrogation programme.

10. She noted that, as President Obama had acknowledged, the United States had crossed a line and not lived up to its own values, and that it had taken responsibility for that. She added that the United States had since taken steps to clarify that the legal prohibition on torture applies everywhere and in all circumstances and to ensure that the United States never resorts to use of those harsh interrogation techniques again.

11. James Cadogan of the United States Department of Justice provided an overview of efforts to combat discrimination in the United States through laws like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

12. He noted that the recent tragic police-involved shootings or deaths of young African American men had renewed a longstanding and critical debate about the even-handed administration of justice.

13. The Department of Justice has prosecuted more than 400 law enforcement officials for excessive use of force in the past six years and has opened more than 20 investigations into discriminatory policing practices in various cities and states. A presidential task force has also been convened on the issue.

14. Work continues to combat discrimination in other areas, including in protecting an equal right to vote. The Department of Justice has recently brought challenges to racially discriminatory voting laws in North Carolina and Texas.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 117 delegations made statements. The recommendations made during the dialogue can be found in section II of the present report. All written statements of the delegations, to be checked against delivery on the United Nations Webcast archives,[1] are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, when available.[2]

16. Kazakhstan made a statement.

17. Kenya was concerned with weak human rights monitoring mechanisms and digital data protection.

18. Latvia noted that the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women had been designated as a priority for ratification.

19. Lebanon commended the commitment of the United States to the principles of human rights established in constitutional law.

20. Libya commended the progress that had been achieved since the first universal periodic review report.

[1] http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/human-rights-council/universal-periodic-review/watch/usa-review-22nd-session-of-universal-periodic-review/4229106422000.

[2] https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/upr/Sessions/22session/USA/Pages/default.aspx.

21. Liechtenstein took positive note of the efforts of the United States to protect national security and civil liberties.

22. Lithuania appreciated the consultation process of the Government of the United States with civil society.

23. Luxembourg made a statement.

24. Malaysia noted the findings of the Senate Intelligence Committee report on torture.

25. Mali welcomed the commitment of the United States to the implementation of international instruments obligations.

26. Mauritania encouraged the United States to strengthen its cooperation with the human rights mechanisms.

27. Mauritius commended the United States for its commitment in reviewing domestic laws and institutions.

28. Mexico acknowledged efforts for training of law enforcement officers on the prohibition of discrimination.

29. Montenegro noted the concerns of the Human Rights Committee about racial disparities in the imposition of the death penalty.

30. Morocco noted the efforts of the United States regarding the training of law enforcement officials to avoid racial profiling.

31. Namibia noted that three states had repealed capital punishment laws since the previous review cycle.

32. Nepal noted that the United States had pursued measures to combat racial and religious discrimination and hate crimes.

33. The Netherlands noted that no specific steps had been taken to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

34. New Zealand expressed concerns at the lack of full treaty-level protection for a number of vulnerable groups.

35. Nicaragua made a statement.

36. The Niger appreciated the support of the United States to OHCHR activities and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

37. Nigeria welcomed initiatives at fostering relations between law enforcement officers and communities.

38. Norway was concerned at the application of the death penalty.

39. Pakistan made a statement.

40. Panama appreciated the cooperation programme of the United States to eradicate all forms of child labour in Panama.

41. Paraguay acknowledged the invitation to the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to visit Guantanamo, expecting that he could fulfil his mandate.

42. Peru highlighted the achievements on education, particularly the initiative entitled "Generation Indigenous".

43. The Philippines appreciated the increasing number of criminal convictions of human traffickers.

44. Poland welcomed efforts of the United States to comply with the recommendations made during the first review cycle.

45. Portugal was concerned at recent cases where executions by lethal injections had inflicted cruel punishment.

46. The Republic of Korea praised efforts to raise public awareness of human rights.

47. The Republic of Moldova welcomed measures aimed at greater protection for juvenile offenders.

48. The Czech Republic appreciated the consultations preceding the national report.

49. The Russian Federation regretted that the United States had paid insufficient attention to the recommendations made during the first review cycle.

50. Rwanda welcomed the increasing number of states that had abolished the death penalty.

51. Senegal noted the support of the United States to African countries affected by Ebola.

52. Serbia praised initiatives to expand access to health care.

53. Sierra Leone was concerned at protracted detentions and racial discrimination.

54. Singapore acknowledged efforts of the United States to comply with the recommendations made during the first review cycle.

55. Slovakia noted a moratorium on the death penalty on an ad hoc basis by the Federal Government.

56. Slovenia noted challenges, particularly non-discrimination, the prohibition of torture and mass surveillance.

57. The United States noted its view that torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment are absolutely prohibited at all times and in all places under both international law and United States domestic law.

58. President Obama issued an executive order ending the Central Intelligence Agency's detention and interrogation programme and directing humane treatment of individuals detained in armed conflict. The United States has investigated allegations of torture or mistreatment since 11 September 2001.

59. In combating terrorism, the United States remains firmly committed to upholding its international obligations.

60. The United States is party to a number of human rights treaties and continues to explore whether and how to ratify additional treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

61. While it is not at this time considering becoming a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the United States does engage with States parties on issues of concern, consistent with the requirements of United States law.

62. United States intelligence activities are authorized pursuant to a framework based on the rule of law, whereby statutes and other authorities established through democratic institutions govern its activities. United States intelligence collection programmes and activities are subject to stringent and multilayered oversight mechanisms.

63. Although the United States has federal laws and laws in the majority of states authorizing the death penalty for the most serious crimes that are within constitutional

limits and consistent with its international obligations, defendants eligible for the death penalty receive heightened procedural safeguards over and above those enjoyed by all criminal defendants.

64. The recent trend in the United States is away from the use of capital punishment. No defendant found by a court to have significant intellectual and adaptive disabilities may be subject to capital punishment, either at the state or federal levels.

65. The United States seeks to prevent excessive uses of force and racial profiling in law enforcement by participating in the training of federal, state and local law enforcement officers across the country.

66. In December, the United States announced an updated policy applicable to all law enforcement activity under federal supervision, instructing that officers may not consider race or a number of other factors to any degree when making routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions, unless those characteristics apply to a suspect's description.

67. The United States makes strong efforts to combat racial discrimination in education, strongly supporting diversity at all levels.

68. The United States seeks to address hate crimes, including through the Shepard-Byrd Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which greatly expanded the Federal Government's ability to prosecute bias-motivated violence.

69. There has been a trend away from corporal punishment in United States schools and parenting programmes, and home visitation providers stress positive discipline with parents, guiding them away from physical or violent punishment.

70. The United States has a strong commitment to preventing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking; assisting those who are survivors; and holding accountable those who commit such crimes. The Violence Against Women Act is designed to increase the availability of services for victims of violence and improve the criminal justice response.

71. South Africa encouraged the United States to implement the recommendations made during the first review cycle.

72. Spain welcomed efforts to close the Guantanamo military prison and welcomed the "Affordable Medical Care" Act.

73. The Sudan urged the Government to eliminate all forms of discrimination in all areas.

74. Sweden made a statement.

75. Switzerland noted the Senate report on methods of interrogation in the context of the fight against terrorism.

76. Thailand expressed concern at racial profiling by local law enforcement and immigration authorities.

77. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia welcomed initiatives to promote human rights at international forums.

78. Timor-Leste commended the Government for its support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

79. Togo welcomed the law on access to health care and efforts to guarantee equal opportunities in education.

80. Trinidad and Tobago noted the need to rid the society of racial discrimination.

81. Tunisia noticed the efforts made in combating racism and hate crimes.

82. Turkey expressed concerns about poor protection services for sexually exploited children.

83. Ukraine noted the commitment to improving implementation of human rights obligations and adherence to the universal periodic review.

84. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged closing the Guantanamo Bay detention facility.

85. Uruguay praised efforts to combat discrimination and a decline in the application of the death penalty in states.

86. Brazil referred to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights, immigration and border security and interferences to privacy.

87. Viet Nam highlighted the need to ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties.

88. Albania commended measures to counter intolerance, violence and discrimination.

89. Algeria commended efforts undertaken to eliminate racial discrimination.

90. Angola noted executive actions to improve the regulation of immigration.

91. Argentina expressed concern that the application of the death penalty was characterized by discrimination and arbitrariness.

92. Armenia appreciated the commitment of the United States to prevention of the crime of genocide.

93. Australia welcomed the efforts of the United States to better protect the rights of Native Americans.

94. Austria expressed concern that individuals continued to serve life sentences without parole for crimes committed when they were under 18 years of age.

95. Azerbaijan noted the concerns expressed by treaty bodies about torture and ill-treatment in detention.

96. Bangladesh noted concerns about racial profiling against religious minorities.

97. Belgium noted reports on health hazards for children working in farms.

98. Benin noted the progress made in wages equality.

99. Bosnia and Herzegovina noted steps concerning indigenous peoples and asked for the closure of the Guantanamo facility.

100. Botswana noted violence against women and encouraged addressing racial discrimination.

101. The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela made a statement.

102. Bulgaria noted efforts against racial discrimination.

103. Burkina Faso urged for improvement concerning the rights of women, children and migrants.

104. Cabo Verde noted the lack of progress regarding the ratification of treaties.

105. Canada commended prosecution against forced labour and human trafficking.

106. The United States said that it is committed to the effective implementation of its human rights obligations and welcomes input on ways to improve. Although it does not

have a single national human rights institution, it has multiple complementary protections and mechanisms to reinforce respect for human rights, including through independent judiciaries at the federal and state levels and numerous state and local human rights institutions.

107. Recently, the Federal Government has increased engagement with state, local, tribal and territorial governments on United States human rights obligations. For example, the state of Illinois and the Federal Government have worked together to protect Illinois residents from discrimination by mortgage lenders and other forms of financial exploitation.

108. Additionally, states and cities of the United States often lead efforts to enforce anti-discrimination laws and implement important reforms. The city of Chicago's significant steps to respond to and prevent incidents of police misconduct include creating a reparations fund and formally apologizing to the victims of certain police violence. Chicago aims to improve relations among police and residents through training and a renewed commitment to community policing.

109. The United States has successfully challenged initiatives by states to criminalize mere undocumented presence in the country.

110. Non-citizens facing removal from the United States are afforded significant procedural protections and those detained can challenge immigration detention in court.

111. The United States is committed to accountability for Homeland Security personnel involved in any wrongdoing or misconduct, including excessive use of force.

112. For individuals detained pending removal proceedings and during the period reasonably necessary to remove them, the United States ensures that they are treated humanely and in a manner consistent with the United States Constitution, federal laws and policies and applicable international obligations.

113. It has established detailed immigration detention standards and remains committed to preventing abuses regarding detention conditions and bringing to justice those who commit them. More people than ever before are enrolled in alternatives to detention programmes.

114. The United States works aggressively to prevent and address human trafficking, through wide-ranging efforts, including those related to training and victims' services.

115. United States federal law prohibits all forms of housing-related discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, national origin, sex, disability or number of children.

116. The Government of the United States helps communities pursue alternatives to arrest and prosecution of individuals for various behaviours associated with homelessness by focusing on providing technical assistance and financial resources to help communities provide housing first.

117. In addressing homelessness, the United States has made it a priority first to meet the housing needs of families and individuals, and then provide other social support and assistance, setting an ambitious agenda to reduce all forms of homelessness within the decade and to reduce homelessness among military veterans by the end of 2015.

118. Chad noted concern related to recent events targeting the black community.

119. Chile valued measures implementing human rights standards.

120. China highlighted the deep-rooted human rights problems of the United States.

121. Congo made recommendations.

122. Costa Rica was concerned about racial discrimination and excessive use of force.

123. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged measures against discrimination and violence.

124. Croatia asked about measures against domestic violence and gender discrimination in the workplace.

125. Cuba made a statement.

126. Cyprus commended steps concerning indigenous peoples and human trafficking.

127. Romania noted the presentation of reports to treaty bodies.

128. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was concerned about human rights violations by the United States.

129. The Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement.

130. Denmark commended the Central Intelligence Agency report on interrogation practices in detention.

131. The Dominican Republic suggested preventing discrimination against indigenous and people of African descent.

132. Ecuador urged to prosecute torture.

133. Egypt made a statement.

134. El Salvador urged the United States to safeguard migrants' rights, namely, unaccompanied children.

135. Estonia noted the leadership of the United States on freedom of expression.

136. Fiji raised concern about life imprisonment for children convicted of murder.

137. Finland expected the State party to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

138. France made a statement.

139. Gabon encouraged the United States to continue fighting discrimination.

140. Germany made a statement.

141. Ghana commended the United States for its commitment to the universal periodic review.

142. Greece appreciated the commitment of the United States to improve implementation of its human rights obligations.

143. Guatemala noted the abolition of the death penalty in three states.

144. The Holy See acknowledged the efforts of the United States to protect human rights.

145. Honduras welcomed measures to protect unaccompanied migrant children.

146. Hungary noted that no human rights treaties had been ratified since 2010.

147. Iceland made a statement.

148. India noted deficiencies in law enforcement procedures.

149. Indonesia appreciated the engagement of the United States with the universal periodic review.

150. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned at the definition of racial discrimination.

151. Iraq welcomed efforts to combat religious discrimination.

152. Ireland was concerned by harsh death row conditions.

153. Israel noted the action plan to assist trafficking victims.

154. Italy appreciated the dedication of the United States to eliminate racial discrimination.

155. Japan noted that the United States had not ratified any human rights treaty since its first universal periodic review.

156. The Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement.

157. Maldives made a statement.

158. Uzbekistan noted concerns about discrimination and the rights of migrants.

159. The United States said that the detainees held at the Guantanamo Bay facility continue to be detained lawfully, both as a matter of international law and under United States domestic law. At the same time, President Obama has stated that closing the Guantanamo detention facility is a national imperative.

160. The United States is fully committed to ensuring that the individuals it detains in any armed conflict are treated humanely in all circumstances, consistent with applicable United States treaty obligations, its domestic law and policy.

161. Eliminating sexual assault in the military through continuous assessment and improvement to prevention and response programmes remains one of the Department of Defense's top priorities.

162. United States forces go to extraordinary lengths to avoid civilian casualties, and the United States takes seriously and reviews all credible reports of civilian deaths and injuries.

163. The United States has worked steadily over the past several years to clarify, refine and strengthen its standards and procedures for counterterrorism operations outside the United States and areas of active hostilities.

164. As part of its ongoing immigration detention reform programmes, the United States has significantly improved health services for all persons in its custody, including women.

165. For unaccompanied children, the United States is fully committed to holding children only for the shortest amount of time necessary to complete immigration processing and to treating the children with dignity and respect during their time in United States custody.

166. By law, all persons in the United States, including undocumented migrants, are entitled to emergency health services, regardless of legal status.

167. The United States is taking steps to improve access to health care for members of racial and ethnic minorities, including through the enactment and implementation of the Affordable Care Act in 2010.

168. The United States is committed to promoting women's health and eliminating barriers to health-care services. The Government of the United States regularly reviews its policies to take all appropriate measures to improve the health and status of women and girls around the world, including survivors of sexual violence.

169. In all cases where the death penalty is or can be applied, the United States seeks to ensure the absence of racial discrimination and respect for legal and procedural safeguards.

170. Each United States federal agency has an official tribal consultation policy for matters directly affecting tribal nations. President Obama established the White House

Council on Native American Affairs, composed of leaders of each of the cabinet-level agencies, who meet with tribes on a quarterly basis.

171. The United States introduced the initiative entitled "Generation Indigenous", a new effort to engage Native youth, and it will host a native youth conference in July 2015.

172. The United States remains committed to self-determination and self-governance, empowering tribes to make their own decisions about the future of their peoples.

173. The United States is committed to supporting tribes' efforts to recover their human remains, sacred and ceremonial objects and cultural property that has been stolen, looted or trafficked.

174. The United States is concerned about the pay gap between men and women, and President Obama has issued Executive Order 13665, intended to protect workers and job applicants from discrimination by federal contractors if they inquire about, disclose or discuss their compensation or that of another applicant or worker.

175. The United States welcomed and paid tribute to civil society groups for their vigorous engagement throughout the first and second cycles of the universal periodic review, noting that it fully supports and welcomes civil society's involvement.

II. Conclusions and recommendations**

176. **The following recommendations will be examined by the United States of America, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council, from 14 September to 2 October 2015:**

176.1 **Consider the ratification of those international human rights instruments to which the United States is still not a party (Peru);**

176.2 **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not a party (Nicaragua);**

176.3 **Ratify all international human rights instruments to which it is not yet a State party (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.4 **Take genuine steps towards the ratification of treaties and optional protocols to conventions that the United States has already signed, but not yet ratified (Germany);**

176.5 **Accelerate the ratification of outstanding international human rights legal instruments (Viet Nam);**

176.6 **Consider ratifying more human rights instruments (Israel);**

176.7 **Consider ratifying the core international human rights instruments and other relevant international conventions (Panama);**

176.8 **Work more to join the international treaties on human rights (Tunisia);**

176.9 **Withdraw all reservations to international human rights treaties and implement their provisions fully and in good faith (Russian Federation);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

176.10 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**

176.11 **Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);**

176.12 **Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**

176.13 **Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**

176.14 **Adhere to international legal instruments to which it is not yet a party, particularly the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty(Gabon);**

176.15 **Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uzbekistan) / Ratify as soon as possible the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (China) / Become a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Trinidad and Tobago);**

176.16 **Step up efforts to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Philippines);**

176.17 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and also consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mauritius);**

176.18 **Proceed to the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, signed in 1995, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, signed in 1980, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, signed in 1977, and transpose them into national law (Luxembourg);**

176.19 **Promptly ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as other core human rights conventions, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Nepal);**

176.20 **Accede to the key international human rights instruments: the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Sierra Leone);**

176.21 **Consider ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the**

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the optional protocols to these conventions to which the United States is still not a party (Kazakhstan);

176.22 **Reinforce its role as a global leader on human rights by becoming a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);**

176.23 **Consider ratifying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Bulgaria);**

176.24 **Consider early ratification of international conventions like the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (India);**

176.25 **Expedite the ratification process of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, particularly the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**

176.26 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Egypt);**

176.27 **Consider the ratification of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Romania);**

176.28 **Ratify in due course instruments such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Cabo Verde);**

176.29 **Ratify international human rights treaties particularly the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);**

176.30 **Ratify the core international human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Paraguay);**

176.31 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ensure their full implementation (Botswana);**

176.32 **Contribute to the universal application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women by ratifying these two important human rights conventions at an early stage (Iceland);**

176.33 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Ghana);**

176.34 **Consider the option of ratifying the relevant international conventions, mainly the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

176.35 **Urgently move to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (New Zealand);**

176.36 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Hungary);**

176.37 **Continue to exert efforts to ratify major international human rights instruments, particularly including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Republic of Korea);**

176.38 **Consider ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the other core international human rights treaties that the United States is not a party to (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);**

176.39 **Ratify without delay the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women in accordance with its previously expressed commitment (Czech Republic);**

176.40 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Turkey) (Iraq) (Slovenia) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (France) (Canada) / Ratify as soon as possible the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (China) / Become a State Party to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Trinidad and Tobago) / Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women as soon as possible (Japan);**

176.41 **Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Lebanon);**

176.42 **Speed up its national examination procedures with a view of prompt ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);**

176.43 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Lebanon);**

176.44 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland) (Denmark);**

176.45 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and take swift measures to ensure the human rights of convicts and persons in custody (Estonia);**

176.46 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Austria);**

176.47 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mali);**

176.48 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sweden) (Timor-Leste) (Algeria) (Maldives) (France) (Portugal) (Slovenia) / Ratify as soon as possible the Convention on the Rights of the Child (China) (Japan) Become a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);**

176.49 **Ratify and implement into domestic law the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Estonia);**

176.50 **Expedite the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Libya);**

176.51 **Pass legislation domestically to prohibit the passing of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole on offenders who were children at the time of offending, and ratify without any further delay the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Fiji);**

176.52 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Czech Republic);**

176.53 **Ratify the major human rights instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);**

176.54 **Ratify, among others, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families / Accede to the American Convention on Human Rights and recognize the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Chile);**

176.55 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Burkina Faso);**

176.56 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

176.57 **Improve the protection of children at national level by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Slovakia);**

176.58 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala) (Canada) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) / Ratify as soon as possible the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (China);**

176.59 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Guatemala);**

176.60 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

176.61 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Labour Organization Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Sudan);**

176.62 **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty thus strengthening international regulation of the trade and transfer of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons (Trinidad and Tobago);**

176.63 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (New Zealand);**

176.64 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Timor-Leste) (Maldives) (France) (Guatemala) (Slovenia) / Become a State party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Trinidad and Tobago);**

176.65 **Become a State party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Chad);**

176.66 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

176.67 **Ratify without delay the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Fiji);**

176.68 **Take concrete steps towards ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as early as possible (Cyprus);**

176.69 **Boost the cooperation with the International Criminal Court with the objective to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);**

176.70 **Ratify all international human rights conventions and protocols and those of the International Labour Organization and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.71 **Ratify the fundamental International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) and Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) (Uzbekistan);**

176.72 **Positively consider signing and ratifying the principal international and inter-American human rights instruments, as well as reviewing the reservations and declarations that may affect the object and purpose of such instruments (Uruguay);**

176.73 **Conduct human rights awareness-raising activities for law enforcement officers (Viet Nam);**

176.74 **Strengthen human rights education programmes and training for all civil servants, particularly for law enforcement and immigration officers, and combat impunity concerning abuses against defenceless persons (Costa Rica);**

176.75 **Create a national human rights institution (Senegal);**

176.76 **Set up a federal human rights institution (Congo) / Strengthen its institutional framework by establishing an independent human rights institution in accordance with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) (Tunisia) / Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Paraguay);**

176.77 **Create a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.78 **Establish an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);**

176.79 **Establish a centralized national human rights institution which is in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

176.80 **Consider the establishment of the independent national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);**

176.81 **Consider the establishment of a national human rights institution (Sudan);**

176.82 **Consider establishing a national human rights institution (India) / Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal) / Consider the possibility of establishing an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Panama) / Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles to further improve coordination in the human rights sphere at the national level (Ukraine) / Consider establishing promptly a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of the Congo) / Consider establishing a national human rights institution, in accordance to the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

176.83 **Consider establishing national human rights institution (Kenya);**

176.84 **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Kazakhstan);**

176.85 **Accelerate the process of establishment of the national human rights institution (Gabon);**

176.86 **Establish a national human rights institution to provide national coherence to the efforts of promotion and protection of human rights (Morocco);**

176.87 **Create a human rights institution at the federal level in accordance with the Paris Principles as a national "focal point" for the promotion and protection of human rights (Hungary);**

176.88 **Continue strengthening the existing human rights monitoring mechanisms (Nepal);**

176.89 **Work towards the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**

176.90 **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles and adopt a national action plan to address structural racial discrimination (Chile);**

176.91 **Adopt an action plan consistent with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in an effort to eradicate racial discrimination effectively (Namibia);**

176.92 **Adopt and implement a national plan in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Cuba);**

176.93 **Take all legal measures to adopt and implement a national racial justice plan consistent with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

176.94 **Undertake measures to combat racial discrimination, including adoption of a National Action Plan to Combat Racial Discrimination as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (South Africa);**

176.95 **Adopt and implement a national plan inspired by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, for the benefit especially of disadvantaged minorities, which are Afro-Americans and indigenous peoples (Cabo Verde);**

176.96 **Unconditionally abolish its extraterritorial legislation on human rights and related matters, including the "North Korea Human Rights Act" (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

176.97 **Interpret the Helms Amendment on the Allocation of Foreign Assistance in such a way that United States foreign assistance enables safe abortion for women and girls who have been raped and impregnated in conflict situations (Netherlands);**

176.98 **Clarify its interpretation of the Helms Amendment in order to be able to provide safe abortion for rape survivors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

176.99 **Allow foreign assistance to support safe abortion services, where legal in the host country. This should apply as a minimum in the cases of rape, incest and life endangerment, as is also permitted by existing United States federal law (Belgium);**

176.100 **Ensure that the United States international aid allows access to sexual and reproductive health services for women victims of sexual violence in conflict situations (France);**

176.101 **Put an end to all sanctions and unilateral coercive measures that violate sovereignty, the self-determination of the peoples and the full exercise of human rights, imposed to countries in all the regions of the world (Nicaragua);**

176.102 **Raise the level of official development assistance to achieve the United Nations target of 0.7 percent of gross domestic product (Bangladesh);**

176.103 **Repeal the Interventionist Decree against the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and unilateral coercive measures imposed on sovereign countries (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.104 **Respect the sovereignty and self-determination of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.105 **Pursue the cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Côte d'Ivoire);**

176.106 **Take further steps to implement the recommendations accepted during the first review cycle (Kazakhstan);**

176.107 **Consider the possibility of establishing a system to follow up on international recommendations, including universal periodic review accepted recommendations (Paraguay);**

176.108 **That a mechanism be established at the federal level to ensure comprehensive and coordinated compliance with international human rights instruments at the federal, local and state levels (Norway);**

176.109 **Issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Czech Republic) / Extend a standing invitation for special procedures mandate holders (Germany) / Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Guatemala);**

176.110 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

176.111 **Enhance further cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including issuing a standing invitation to special procedures and providing full access to the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Republic of Korea);**

176.112 **Consider issuing standing invitations to all special procedures and institute measures to ensure women are paid equally as men for the same work (Ghana);**

176.113 **End various forms of inequality (Egypt);**

176.114 **Improve domestic legislation towards a genuine gender equality in the working place (Congo);**

176.115 **Ensure that women receive equal pay for equal work so as to close the gender pay gap (Serbia);**

176.116 **Eliminate discrimination against women by introducing paid maternity leave and providing equal pay for women for the same work (Maldives);**

176.117 **Issue a decree on compulsory maternity leave and equal wages for men and women (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.118 **Put forward continued efforts in raising awareness and working towards addressing issues related to the racial discrimination (Republic of Korea);**

176.119 **Take administrative and legal measures against perpetrators of racially motivated acts (Bangladesh);**

176.120 **Strengthen the existing laws and legislation in order to combat different forms of discrimination, racism and hatred (Lebanon);**

176.121 **Take further measures to eliminate racial discrimination in all of its forms and manifestations, in particular, by prohibiting the practice of race profiling in law enforcement, as recommended by the United Nations treaty bodies (Kazakhstan);**

176.122 **Bring in line the definition of racial discrimination in federal and state legislation with the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ghana);**

176.123 **Combat better against racial discrimination (Senegal);**

176.124 **Invest further efforts in addressing the root causes of recent racial incidents and expand its capacity in reducing poverty in neighbourhoods experiencing sub/par public services, including access to adequate housing and public safety (Serbia);**

176.125 **End discrimination in law and practice against all minorities and migrants, particularly against women and children from poor families and take effective steps to prevent and combat violence against them (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

176.126 **Abolish any discriminatory measures that target Muslims and Arabs at airports (Egypt);**

176.127 **Continue to strengthen police-community relations with a view to reduce tension in the community (Montenegro);**

176.128 **Continue efforts in strengthening police-community relations (Rwanda);**

176.129 **Continue the efforts to examine how to strengthen public trust and foster strong relationships between local law enforcement and communities they serve (Albania);**

176.130 **Collaborate closely with marginalized communities to fix the problems in the justice system that continues to discriminate against them despite recent waves of protest over racial profiling and police killings of unarmed black men (Namibia);**

176.131 **Continue to take strong actions, including appropriate judicial measures, to counter all forms of discrimination and hate crimes, in particular those based on religion and ethnicity (Singapore);**

176.132 **Toughen its efforts to prevent religion and hate crimes as it is evident that the crimes are on the increase (Nigeria);**

176.133 **Continue its efforts in preventing and prosecuting hate crimes (Israel);**

176.134 **Continue to engage with the affected communities to provide protection to those most vulnerable to hate crimes and discrimination, and to better understand their circumstances (Singapore);**

176.135 **Strengthen the laws and mechanisms at the federal and state levels to further combat racial discrimination in all its forms as well as against hate speech and hate crimes, to ensure that people are protected therefrom; (Niger);**

176.136 **Prohibit racial discrimination and racist hate speech, as well as broaden the protection afforded by law (Azerbaijan);**

176.137 **Take concrete measures to combat racial discrimination in law enforcement and in the administration of justice (Maldives);**

176.138 **Take necessary measures to combat discriminatory practices against women and migrant workers in the labour market (Algeria);**

176.139 **Strengthen the existing mechanisms to prevent the excessive use of force and discriminatory practices in police work (Peru);**

176.140 **Take necessary measures to ensure that its commitment to eliminating racial discrimination is fully respected, particularly by law and order forces, as well as by the criminal justice system (Algeria);**

176.141 **Take necessary measures to fight against discriminatory practices of the police based on ethnic origin (France);**

176.142 **Address discrimination, racial profiling by the authorities, Islamophobia and religious intolerance by reviewing all laws and practices that violate the rights of minority groups, with a view to amending them (Malaysia);**

176.143 **Prohibit that federal authorities undertake racial profiles, and investigate the disproportionate use of lethal force against coloured people by state and local police (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.144 **Double its efforts in combating violence and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officers based on racial profiling through training, sensitization and community outreach, as well as ensuring proper investigation and prosecution when cases occur (Malaysia);**

176.145 **That the process of round-table discussions among law enforcement, elected officials and community members, aimed to stem profiling and excessive use of force by the police should be stepped up to cover as many cities as possible (Nigeria);**

176.146 **Stop the practice of racial profiling in the judicial and law enforcement systems (Russian Federation);**

176.147 **Eliminate the practice of racial profiling and surveillance by law enforcement officials (Azerbaijan);**

176.148 **Effectively combat racial profiling and the use of excessive force by the police against coloured persons (Togo);**

176.149 **Combat racial profiling and Islamophobia on a non-discriminatory basis applicable to all religious groups (Pakistan);**

176.150 **Combat racial profiling, as urged by the Human Rights Committee and Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Bangladesh);**

176.151 **Implement measures to assist states and local governments in combating excessive use of force by the police and eliminating racial profiling (Brazil);**

176.152 **Prohibit federal law enforcement authorities from engaging in racial profiling (Egypt);**

176.153 **Continue efforts at the federal and state levels aimed at overcoming racial discrimination, especially through the implementation of the Priority Enforcement Programme to guard against racial profiling of immigrants and other forms of racial discrimination (Holy See);**

176.154 **Adopt measures at the federal level to prevent and punish excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against members of ethnic and racial minorities, including unarmed persons, which disproportionately affect Afro-American and undocumented migrants (Mexico);**

176.155 **End police brutality against African Americans and rectify the judicial as well as socioeconomic systems that systematically discriminate against them (Pakistan);**

176.156 **Correctly address the root causes of racial discrimination and eliminate the frequently occurred excessive use of force by law enforcement against of African Americans and other ethnic minorities (China);**

176.157 **Continue implementing — at all levels — its policies and programmes aimed to eliminate discrimination on any ground, as well as the use of excessive or unreasonable force in policing (Croatia);**

176.158 **Take measures to put an end to police abuses, including the merciless killing of coloured people, and all racial discrimination (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

176.159 **Uphold its obligations to end all forms of racial discrimination in the country and protect the rights of African Americans against police brutality (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

176.160 **Take steps to eradicate discrimination and intolerance against any ethnic, racial or religious group and ensure equal opportunity for their economic, social and security rights (Turkey);**

176.161 **Take measures and comprehensive programmes aimed at developing sensitivities among cultures, creating the climate of mutual respect and expanding protection against all forms of discrimination, including profiling on the basis of race, religions or national origin (Indonesia);**

176.162 **Heighten efforts to promote non-discrimination of any kind, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (South Africa);**

176.163 **Keep promoting progress in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex issues, especially in preventing discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation (Israel);**

176.164 **Take affirmative steps to ensure that individuals' religious refusals are regulated to conform with international human rights standards that protect sexual and reproductive rights and the rights to equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity (Sweden);**

176.165 **Abolish the death penalty in those states where it is still used (Nicaragua) / Abolish the death penalty in all states of the Union (Ecuador);**

176.166 **Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);**

176.167 **Abolish the death penalty (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.168 **Continue efforts towards abolishing the death penalty (Austria);**

176.169 **Reduce gradually the number of persons sentenced to death, and ensure that efforts on this matter are pursued (Congo);**

176.170 **Introduce a moratorium at the federal level with view to achieving nationwide moratorium of capital punishment as a first step to abolishing such penalty (Lithuania);**

176.171 **Establish a federal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to the total abolition of the death penalty in the United States (Luxembourg);**

176.172 Establish a moratorium on death penalty at the federal and states levels with a view to ultimately achieve nationwide legal abolition (Nepal);

176.173 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty aiming at its complete abolition in all states (Uruguay);

176.174 Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty aimed at its abolition and also condone the death penalty for an Argentinian citizen, Victor Saldano, who has been on death row since 1996 (Argentina);

176.175 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty at the federal and state levels (Namibia) / Institute a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolition (Togo) / Establish, at the federal level, a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France) / Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro) / Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Spain) / Impose a moratorium on executions and abolish the death penalty in all states of the United States (Turkey) / Ensure the establishment of a moratorium of the death penalty in those states that have not abolished it yet (Chile);

176.176 Work towards a moratorium on executions with a view of abolishing the death penalty (Rwanda);

176.177 That federal and state authorities impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Portugal);

176.178 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Iceland);

176.179 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide (Ireland);

176.180 Introduce a national moratorium on the death penalty aiming at complete abolition and take all necessary measures to ensure that the death penalty complies with minimum standards under international law. Exempt persons with mental illness from execution. Commit to ensuring that the origin of drugs being used is made public (Sweden);

176.181 Impose a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Russian Federation);

176.182 Impose at least a moratorium on the death penalty (Azerbaijan);

176.183 Formally establish a moratorium on executions at the federal level while engaging with retentionist states to achieve a nationwide moratorium with the objective to ultimately abolish the death penalty nationwide (Germany);

176.184 Take all necessary steps to work towards an immediate moratorium on execution of the death penalty, with a view to a complete abolishment, in line with international human rights standards such as the right to live (Netherlands);

176.185 Take necessary steps to introduce a moratorium on the use of the death penalty at the federal and state levels (Slovakia);

176.186 Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for federal offences (New Zealand);

176.187 **Impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty nationwide, and ensure that prosecutors in all jurisdictions cease pursuing death sentences (Estonia);**

176.188 **Continue efforts to establish a moratorium and eventually abolish capital punishment in all states (Sierra Leone);**

176.189 **Take into consideration the possibility of adopting a moratorium of capital executions at the state and federal levels, given that 26 states have abolished or adopted a moratorium on capital executions, (Italy);**

176.190 **Consider as a first step the application of a moratorium on executions, both at the state and federal levels, with a view to ultimately abolishing the death penalty (Cyprus) / Consider imposing an official moratorium on executions toward the complete abolition of the death penalty in the country (Greece);**

176.191 **Consider introducing at the federal level a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its permanent abolition (Holy See);**

176.192 **Consider adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty at the federal level (Uzbekistan);**

176.193 **A review of federal and state legislation to restrict the number of offences carrying the death penalty and steps towards federal- and state-level moratoriums on executions with a view to its permanent abolition (Norway);**

176.194 **Identify the root causes of ethnic disparities concerning especially those sentenced to capital punishment in order to find ways for eliminate ethnic discrimination in the criminal justice system (Angola);**

176.195 **Identify the factors of racial disparity in the use of the death penalty and develop strategies to end possible discriminatory practices (France);**

176.196 **When continuing to implement the death penalty, do not apply it to persons with intellectual disabilities (Spain);**

176.197 **Ensure that no person with a mental disability is executed (France);**

176.198 **Take specific measures in follow-up to the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee to the United States in 2014 with regards to capital punishment such as measures to avoid racial bias, to avoid wrongful sentencing to death and to provide adequate compensation if wrongful sentencing happens (Belgium);**

176.199 **Strengthen the justice sector in order to avoid imposing the death penalty on those persons wrongly convicted, and reconsider the use of methods which give raise to cruel suffering when this punishment is applied (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

176.200 **Strengthen safeguards against wrongful sentencing to death and subsequent wrongful execution by ensuring, inter alia, effective legal representation for defendants in death penalty cases, including at the post-conviction stage (Poland);**

176.201 **Continue the efforts on the progress towards the abolishment of the death penalty, based on the Department of Justice's review of how it is being applied in the country (Bulgaria);**

176.202 **Commit to full transparency on the combination of medicines used during executions by injection (France);**

176.203 **Put an end to unlawful practices which violate human rights, including extrajudicial executions and arbitrary detention, and close any arbitrary detention centres (Egypt);**

176.204 **Take legal and administrative measures to address civilian killings by the United States military troops during and after its invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq by bringing perpetrators to justice and remedying the victims (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

176.205 **Desist from extrajudicial killings such as drone strikes and ensure accountability for civilian loss of life resulting from extraterritorial counter terrorism operations (Malaysia);**

176.206 **Stop extrajudicial killings of citizens of the United States of America and foreigners, including those being committed with the use of remotely piloted aircraft (Russian Federation);**

176.207 **Use armed drones in line with existing international legal regimes and pay compensation to all innocent victims without discrimination (Pakistan);**

176.208 **Investigate and prosecute in courts the perpetrators of selective killings through the use of drones, which has cost the lives of innocent civilians outside the United States (Ecuador);**

176.209 **Punish those responsible for torture, drone killings, use of lethal force against African Americans and compensate the victims (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.210 **Strengthen safeguards against torture in all detention facilities in any territory under its jurisdiction, ensure proper and transparent investigation and prosecution of individuals responsible for all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, including those documented in the unclassified Senate summary on Central Intelligence Agency activities published in 2014 and provide redress to victims (Czech Republic);**

176.211 **Enact comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of torture and take measures to prevent all acts of torture in areas outside the national territory under its effective control (Austria);**

176.212 **Stops acts of torture by United States government officials, not only in its sovereign territory, but also on foreign soil (Maldives);**

176.213 **Prevent torture and ill-treatment in places of detention and (Azerbaijan);**

176.214 **Prevent the continued police brutality and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, as well as analyse and eliminate its concrete reasons (Azerbaijan);**

176.215 **Take comprehensive measures to address the use of excessive force by the police and ensure the investigation and the prosecution of all such acts (Bulgaria);**

176.216 **Take further steps to end the use of excessive force in policing in all jurisdictions (Canada);**

176.217 **Respect the absolute prohibition on torture and take measures to guarantee punishment of all perpetrators (Costa Rica);**

176.218 **Ensure the independent and objective investigation of all cases of police arbitrariness, including murders, torture, arbitrary, detention, use of military equipment and seizure of property (Russian Federation);**

176.219 **Strengthen its measures to address police brutality in accordance with existing international standards governing the use of force (Thailand);**

176.220 **Take concrete measures to eliminate racial criteria in the approach of the law enforcement officials and combat the excessive use of force by the same officers (Angola);**

176.221 **Adopt legal and administrative measures necessary to make effective the investigation and sanction of cases of discriminatory police practices and the use of excessive force by security forces, along with the carrying out of awareness-raising campaigns (Argentina);**

176.222 **Continue consultations, investigations and reform programmes under way to eliminate racial discrimination and excessive use of force in policing (Australia);**

176.223 **Implement necessary measures to put an end to the disproportionate use of force against individuals and respect the right of peaceful protest (Turkey);**

176.224 **Ensure a sustained human rights training for law enforcement officers in order to curb killings, brutality and the excessive use of force targeting racial and ethnic minorities, particularly African Americans (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

176.225 **Continue to vigorously investigate recent cases of alleged police-led human rights abuses against African Americans and seek to build improved relations and trust between United States law enforcement and all communities around the United States (Ireland);**

176.226 **Punish perpetrators of abuse and police brutality, which are increasingly alarming and constitute irrefutable acts of increasing racism and racial discrimination, particularly against African Americans, Latinos and women (Cuba);**

176.227 **Take appropriate measures to eliminate the excessive use of force by the law enforcement officers. We refer to the case of killing the Kazakh national, Kirill Denyakin, by a United States police officer in 2011 in Virginia (Kazakhstan);**

176.228 **Undertake additional measures to address the disproportionate impact of violence on poor, minorities and immigrant women (Botswana);**

176.229 **Investigate cases of deaths of migrants by customs and border patrols, particularly those where there have been indications of an excessive use of force, and ensure accountability and adequate reparation to the families of the victims (Mexico);**

176.230 **Adopt legislation expanding the verification of personal backgrounds for all acquisitions of firearms (Ecuador);**

176.231 **Eliminate gun violence (Azerbaijan);**

176.232 **Take necessary measures to reduce gun violence, concerned at the large number of gun-related deaths and injuries, which disproportionately affect members of racial and ethnic minorities (Iceland);**

176.233 **Consider the adoption of legislation to enhance the verification of the records for all fire arms transfers and the revision of the laws that stipulate self-defence without limitations (Peru);**

176.234 **End the use of life imprisonment without parole for offenders under the age of 18 at the age of crime, regardless of the nature of that crime (Austria);**

176.235 **Abolish life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for non-violent offenses (Benin);**

176.236 **Take further steps to improve the current conditions of its prisons (Japan);**

176.237 **Ensure consistent enforcement of consular notification at all levels of Government and support the passage of related legislation through Congress (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

176.238 **Take further legislative steps towards meeting consular notification and access obligations under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, by intensifying already significant efforts made towards this goal, as referred in paragraphs 72 and 73 of the National Report (Greece);**

176.239 **Improve living conditions in prisons in particular in Guantanamo (Sudan);**

176.240 **Work and do all its best in order to close down the Guantanamo facility (Libya);**

176.241 **Immediately close the prison in Guantanamo and cease the illegal detention of terrorism suspects at its military bases abroad (Russian Federation);**

176.242 **Immediately close the Guantanamo facility (Maldives);**

176.243 **Close the Guantanamo prison and release all detainees still held in Guantanamo, unless they are to be charged and tried without further delay (Iceland);**

176.244 **Close Guantanamo and secret detention centres (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.245 **Close, as soon as possible, the detention centre at Guantanamo Bay and put an end to the indefinite detention of persons considered as enemy combatants (France);**

176.246 **Make further progress in fulfilling its commitment to close the Guantanamo detention facility and abide by the ban on torture and inhumane treatment of all individuals in detention (Malaysia);**

176.247 **Fully disclose the abuse of torture by its Intelligence Agency, ensure the accountability of the persons responsible, and agree to unrestricted visit by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to Guantanamo facilities (China);**

176.248 **Engage further in the common fight for the prohibition of torture, ensuring accountability and victims' compensation and enable the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to visit every part of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay and to conduct unmonitored interviews (Germany);**

176.249 **Take adequate measures to ensure the definite decommissioning of the Guantanamo Military Prison (Spain);**

176.250 **End illegal detentions in Guantanamo Bay or bring the detainees to trial immediately (Pakistan);**

176.251 **Put an end to the practice of secret detention (Azerbaijan);**

176.252 **Halt the detention of immigrant families and children, seek alternatives to detention and end use of detention for reason of deterrence (Sweden);**

176.253 **Consider alternatives to the detention of migrants, particularly children (Brazil);**

176.254 **Treat migrant children in detention with due respect to human rights and work with neighbouring countries to address migrant smuggling challenges in order to end human trafficking (Thailand);**

176.255 **Promote actions to eradicate sexual and domestic violence (Israel);**

176.256 **Guarantee the right to access to justice and effective remedies to all indigenous women who were victims of violence (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);**

176.257 **Continue to pay attention to violence against indigenous women by ensuring that all reports of violence, in particular sexual violence and rape against indigenous women, are thoroughly investigated, with a focus on ending impunity and bringing perpetrators before justice (Finland);**

176.258 **Redouble efforts to prevent sexual violence in the military and ensure effective prosecution of offenders and redress for victims (Slovenia);**

176.259 **Put an end to all United States military presence in foreign territories, which is the root cause of human rights abuses, including homicide and rape (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

176.260 **Conduct impartial and objective investigations of all cases of cruel treatment of adopted children in order to eliminate impunity for such crimes (Russian Federation);**

176.261 **Remove the agriculture exemption in the Fair Labour Standards Act which would raise the age for harvesting and hazardous work for hired children taking care to distinguish between farm owner and farm worker children (Belgium);**

176.262 **Repeal the Amendment of slavery against agricultural workers, especially women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.263 **Ensure protection against exploitation and forced labour for all categories of workers, including farm and domestic workers, through such measures as a review of appropriate labour regulations (Canada);**

176.264 **Adapt its normative framework to ensure that all categories of workers enjoy protection from exploitation and forced labour (Algeria);**

176.265 **Prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home and schools, and ensure that the United States encourages non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment (Liechtenstein);**

176.266 **Prioritize the implementation of a plan of action to combat the sale of children and child prostitution (Trinidad and Tobago);**

176.267 **Increase the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces to 18 years, and criminalize explicitly the violation of the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Uruguay);**

176.268 **Continue to fight crimes of human trafficking (Lebanon);**

176.269 **Further increase the efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Armenia);**

176.270 **An increase in resources for nationwide anti-trafficking awareness programmes, including law enforcement training (Portugal);**

176.271 **Implement the strategic action plan on human trafficking as well as to strengthen services for trafficking victims (Sudan);**

176.272 **Establish, where appropriate, specialized services required for children and women who have been trafficked or sold for sexual exploitation (Canada);**

176.273 **Address trafficking in persons, and in particular sexual exploitation of children that results from this trafficking (Maldives);**

176.274 **Devise a national strategy for the reinsertion of former detainees and to prevent recidivism (Morocco);**

176.275 **Accelerate the process of passing a legislation to reform the mandatory minimum sentences begun with the Smart on Crime initiative (Nigeria);**

176.276 **Conduct in-depth examinations into how race-related issues are affecting law enforcement and the administration of justice (Ghana);**

176.277 **Conduct in-depth examinations into how race-related issues were affecting law enforcement and the administration of justice, both at the federal and state levels (Poland);**

176.278 **Establishing an independent commission chaired by a special Prosecutor to help identify and incarcerate the crimes perpetrated by individuals or groups based on racism (Libya);**

176.279 **Comply with the international cooperation principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 3074 (XXVIII) regarding the extradition of persons accused of crimes against humanity, and extradite former Bolivian authorities legally charged for their trial in the country of origin (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.280 **Extradite Luis Posada Carriles and other terrorists sought by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.281 **Investigate in a transparent manner all cases of human rights violations against protesters (Russian Federation);**

176.282 **Prosecute all Central Intelligence Agency operatives that have been held responsible for torture by the United States Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (Pakistan);**

176.283 **Allow an independent body to investigate allegations of torture and to end the impunity of perpetrators (Switzerland);**

176.284 **Prosecute and punish those responsible for torture (Cuba);**

176.285 **Investigate the Central Intelligence Agency torture crimes, which stirred up indignation and denunciation among people, to disclose all information and to allow investigation by international community in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

176.286 **Further ensure that all victims of torture and ill-treatment — whether still in United States custody or not — obtain redress and have an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation and as full rehabilitation as possible, including medical and psychological assistance (Denmark);**

176.287 **Investigate the excessive use of force by the police and prosecute the responsible, with a view to putting an end to such practices (Egypt);**

176.288 **Investigate torture allegations, extrajudicial executions and other violations of human rights committed in Guantanamo, Abu Ghraib, Bagram, NAMA and BALAD camps and to subsequently close them (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

176.289 **Improve access to justice, including due process and redress, for victims of sexual violence in the military; this would include removing from the chain of command the decision about whether to prosecute cases of alleged assault (Denmark);**

176.290 **Adopt legal and administrative measures to make effective the investigation and sanction of violations of human rights during international operations, in which members of armed forces and other government agents participate (Argentina);**

176.291 **Ensure that youth in conflict with the law are handled by the juvenile justice system and have access to free legal advisory assistance (Republic of Moldova);**

176.292 **Ensure that children under 18 are handled by the juvenile justice system in all circumstances (Slovenia);**

176.293 **Fully respect and protect the right to privacy (Azerbaijan);**

176.294 **Take measures against arbitrary or illegal interferences in private life and correspondence (Costa Rica);**

176.295 **Take adequate and effective steps to guarantee against arbitrary and unlawful acquisition of this data (Kenya);**

176.296 **Review their national laws and policies in order to ensure that all surveillance of digital communications is consistent with its international human rights obligations and is conducted on the basis of a legal framework which is publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory (Liechtenstein);**

176.297 **Provide effective legal and procedural guarantees against collection and use by security services of personal information, including abroad (Russian Federation);**

176.298 **Take all necessary measures to ensure an independent and effective oversight by all government branches of the overseas surveillance operations of the National Security Agency, especially those carried out under the Executive Order 12333, and guarantee access to effective judicial and other remedies for people whose right to privacy would have been violated by the surveillance activities of the United States (Switzerland);**

176.299 **Ensure that all surveillance policies and measures comply with international human rights law, particularly the right to privacy, regardless of the nationality or location of those affected, including through the development of effective safeguards against abuses (Brazil);**

176.300 **Cease spying on communications and private data of people in the world (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

176.301 **Stop massive surveillance activities both inside and outside its territory to avoid violating the right to privacy of its citizens and those of other countries (China);**

176.302 **Suspend the interception, holding and use of communications, including the surveillance and extraterritorial interception and the scope of the surveillance operations against citizens, institutions and representatives of other countries, which violate the right to privacy, international laws and the principle of State sovereignty recognized in the Charter of the United Nations (Cuba);**

176.303 **Respect international human rights obligations regarding the right to privacy when intercepting digital communications of individuals, collecting personal data or requiring disclosure of personal data from third parties (Germany);**

176.304 **Strengthen the independent federal-level judicial and legislative oversight of surveillance activities of all digital communications with the aim of ensuring that the right of privacy is fully upheld, especially with regard to individuals outside the territorial borders of the United States (Hungary);**

176.305 **Respect the privacy of individuals outside the United States in the context of digital communications and data (Pakistan);**

176.306 **Amend visa application system by removing any requirements that violate the right to privacy (Egypt);**

176.307 **Improve the legal basis that would ensure respect for the privacy of individuals (Turkey);**

176.308 **Uphold a consistent and robust protection of religious freedom, including religious speech and conscientious objection, and provide for accommodation of religious views and actions regarding social issues (Holy See);**

176.309 **Guarantee the right by all residents in the country to adequate housing, food, health and education, with the aim of decreasing poverty, which affects 48 millions of people in the country (Cuba);**

176.310 **Amend laws that criminalize homelessness and which are not in conformity with international human rights instruments (Egypt);**

176.311 **Continue efforts to implement the human right to safe water and sanitation, ensuring this human right without discrimination for the poorest sectors of the population, including indigenous peoples and migrants (Spain);**

176.312 **Ensure compliance with the human right to water and sanitation according to General Assembly resolution 64/292 (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.313 **While recognizing economic, social and cultural measures, strengthen efforts in ensuring equal access to health-care and social services (South Africa);**

176.314 **Continue efforts regarding access to the right to health (Spain);**

176.315 **Strengthen measures pro .ioting access of vulnerable population to public and social and health services (Côte d'Ivoire);**

176.316 **Ensure equal access to equality maternal health and related services as an integral part of the realization of women's rights (Finland);**

176.317 **Further efforts in this positive direction with a view to strengthen national health-care programmes so that health care is easily accessible, available and affordable for all members of society (Serbia);**

176.318 **The removal of blanket restrictions on abortion for United States foreign assistance to permit its use for safe abortion in cases of rape, life or health endangerment and incest in countries where abortion is legal (Norway);**

176.319 **Continue to promote the right to education, including ensuring equal access to education for vulnerable groups (Armenia);**

176.320 **Take concrete steps to include the right to education in the Constitution (Maldives);**

176.321 **Guarantee the enjoyment of human rights of the minorities and vulnerable groups in the country, including the indigenous peoples and migrants (Nicaragua);**

176.322 **Fully implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and remove discriminatory legal barriers (Egypt);**

176.323 **Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.324 **Regularly consult with indigenous peoples on matters of interest to their communities, to support their rights to traditionally owned lands and resources and to adopt measures to effectively protect sacred areas of indigenous peoples against environmental exploitation and degradation (Republic of Moldova);**

176.325 **Respond to the suggestion made by the special procedures in paragraph 69 (n) of document A/68/284 regarding cases of Alaska, Hawaii and Dakota (Pakistan);**

176.326 **Respect indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities' rights and interests; fully consult with them on their land, autonomy, environment, language and other issues; correct the historical injustice and offer compensation (China);**

176.327 **Continue its efforts for the implementation of its reform plan of June 2014 concerning the education of American Indian students and make use of education grant available to better meet the needs of American Indian and Alaskan native students (Albania);**

176.328 **Review regulations to ensure the protection against exploitation and forced labour of migrant workers (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

176.329 **Review in depth its migration policy (Congo);**

176.330 **Further improve the rights of immigrants (Senegal);**

176.331 **Effectively respect for the rights of all migrant workers and their family members (Benin);**

176.332 **That special attention is given to protecting migrant workers from exploitative working conditions, specifically in the agricultural sector (Portugal);**

176.333 **Ensure the rights of migrant workers, especially in the sector of agriculture where the use of child labourers is a common practice (Holy See);**

176.334 **Avoid criminalization of migrants (Uruguay);**

176.335 **Facilitating access for undocumented immigrants and their children to health care under that Act (Portugal);**

176.336 **Consider the establishment of legislation providing for access to basic services for undocumented migrants, particularly health services, in conformity with the Affordable Care Act (Peru);**

176.337 **Consider reviewing the eligibility requirements to the public welfare system, so that the basic human rights of immigrants, including the undocumented, are guaranteed, in particular access to health for women and children (Honduras);**

176.338 **Guarantee the right to family reunification of migrants held in detention and continue with the efforts to protect the human rights of migrant persons, particularly their economic, social and cultural rights (Paraguay);**

176.339 **Ensure due process for all immigrants in immigration proceedings, using the principle of the best interest, especially in the case of families and unaccompanied children (Honduras);**

176.340 **Re-evaluate mechanisms at the federal, state and tribal levels, to address the disproportionate impact on immigrant women (Maldives);**

176.341 **Take up the commitment to address, in a framework of shared but differentiated responsibility and along with the international community, the world problem of climate change and its negative impact (Nicaragua);**

176.342 **Continue to actively participate in the climate change negotiations for a strong legally binding outcome of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process (Bangladesh);**

176.343 **Ensure federal legislation to prohibit environmental pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to control climate change (Maldives).**

177. **All conclusions and recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State and the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

[English only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United States of America was headed by The Honorable Keith Harper, United States Ambassador to the Human Rights Council, United States Mission to the United Nations, Geneva and Mary McLeod, Acting Legal Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, and composed of the following members:

- The Honorable Kevin Washburn, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
- Jocelyn Aqua, Senior Component Official for Privacy, National Security Division, Department of Justice
- David Bitkower, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice
- Scott Busby, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State
- James Cadogan, Senior Counselor, Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Department of Justice
- Gwendolyn Keyes Fleming, Chief of Staff to the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
- J. Nadine Gracia, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, Department of Health and Human Services
- Bryan Greene, Acting Assistant Secretary and General Deputy Assistant, Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Office of Fair Housing and Equal opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Brigadier General Richard Gross, Legal Counsel to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense
- Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd Dennis II Hager, Deputy Legal Counsel, Office of the Chairman's Legal Counsel Department of Defense
- Kathleen Hooke, Assistant Legal Adviser for Human Rights and Refugees, Office of Human Rights and Refugees, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State
- Tara Jones, Foreign Affairs Specialist, International Humanitarian Policy, Office of Stability and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Defense
- Sofija Korac, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Multilateral and Global Affairs, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State
- Josh Kretman, Attorney Adviser, Office of Human Rights and Refugees, Office of the Legal Adviser Department of State
- Megan Mack, Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Department of Homeland Security
- Laura Olson, Acting Director, Programs Branch, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Department of Homeland Security

- Eric Richardson, Deputy Political Counselor, Political and Specialized Agencies Office, United States Mission to the United Nations, Geneva
- David Sullivan, Legal Adviser, Office of Legal Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations Geneva
- Valerie Ullrich, Political Officer, Political and Specialized Agencies Office, United States Mission to the United Nations, Geneva
- Amanda Wall, Attorney Adviser, Office of Human Rights and Refugees, Office of the Legal Adviser Department of State
- Kevin Whelan, Deputy Legal Adviser, Office of Legai Affairs, United States mission to the United Nations Geneva
- Eric Wilson, International Affairs Coordinator, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

State Government Representative:

- The Honorable Lisa Madigan, Attorney General, State of Illinois